

3.4 Uninstall Driver and Utility

The software uninstallation steps vary a bit in different systems, please follow the appropriate instructions for your Windows operating system: [Windows 8/8.1/10](#), [Windows XP/7](#).

- **Windows 8/8.1/10**

Uninstall driver:

Go to **Start > Apps**, and find the **TP-LINK** application. Click **Uninstall - TP-LINK Archer T4UH Driver**, then follow the on-screen instructions to complete the uninstallation.

Uninstall utility:

Go to **Start > Apps**, and find the **TP-LINK** application. Click **Uninstall - TP-LINK Wireless Configuration Utility**, then follow the on-screen instructions to complete the uninstallation.

- **Windows XP/7**

Uninstall driver:

Go to **Start > All Programs > TP-LINK > Uninstall - TP-LINK Archer T4UH Driver**. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the uninstallation.

Uninstall utility:

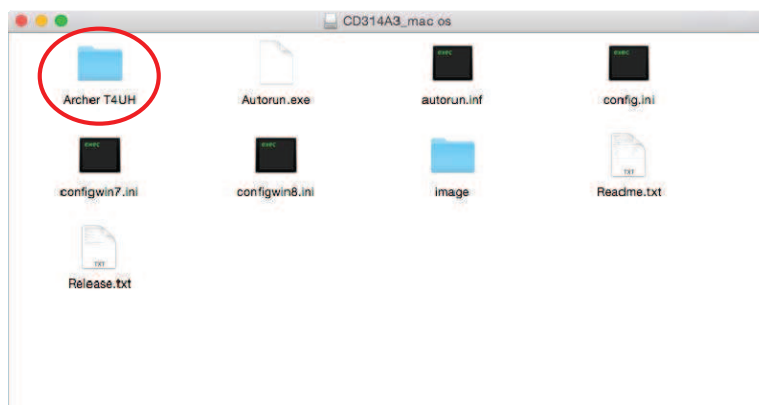
Go to **Start > All Programs > TP-LINK > Uninstall - TP-LINK Wireless Configuration Utility**. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the uninstallation.

Chapter 4 Mac OS X

4.1 Install Driver and Utility

We take the procedures in Mac OS X 10.10 as an example - the procedures may vary slightly for other versions of Mac OS.

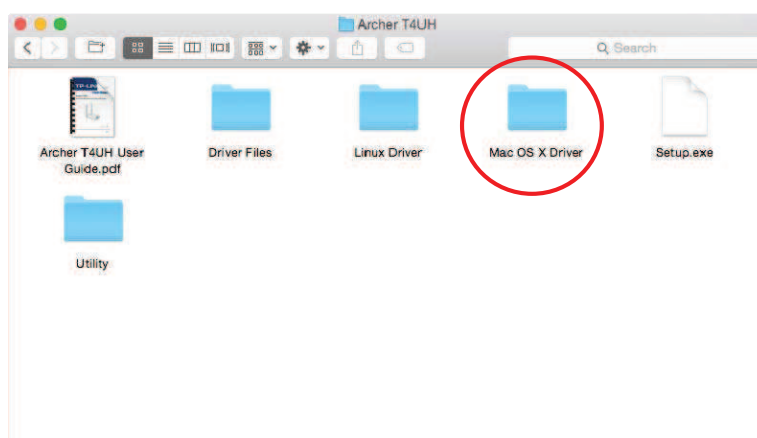
1. Insert the CD and run it manually. Open the **Archer T4UH** folder.



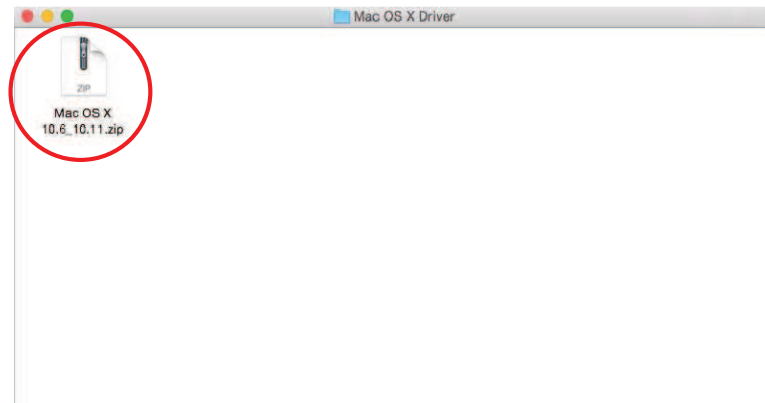
Note:

The CD is included in the package. If your CD does not work or your computer doesn't support the CD, you can also download the driver and utility from the TP-LINK website (<http://www.tp-link.com>).

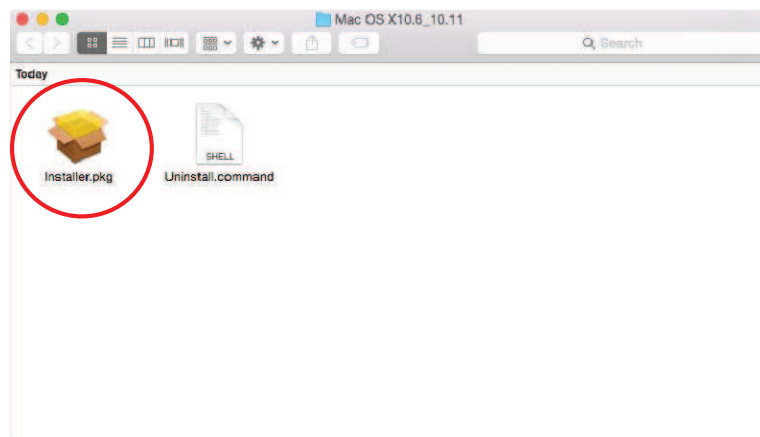
2. Open the **Mac OS X Driver** folder.



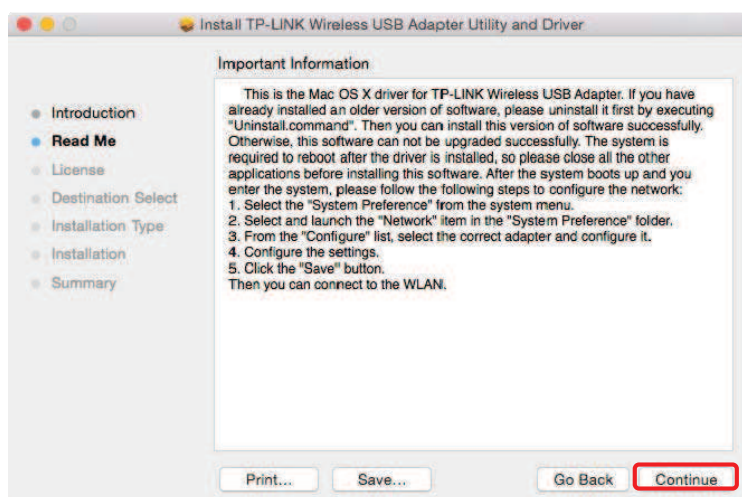
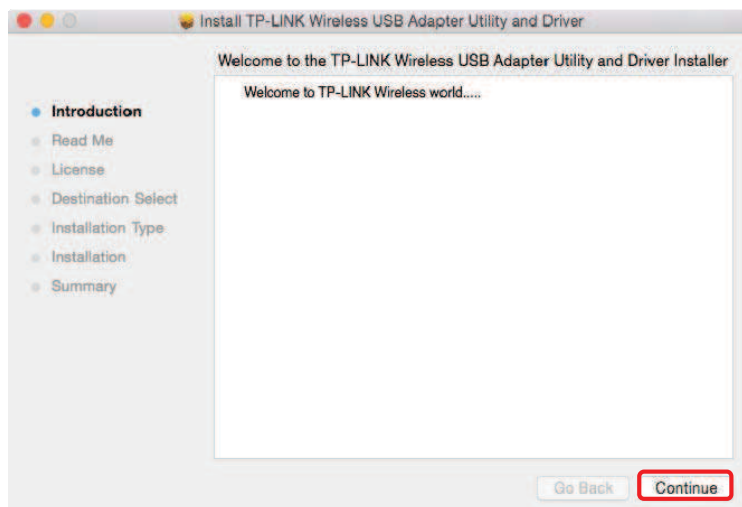
3. Double-click to unzip the **Mac OS X *version*.zip** file according to your computer's operating system. It will be unzipped into the **Download** folder automatically.

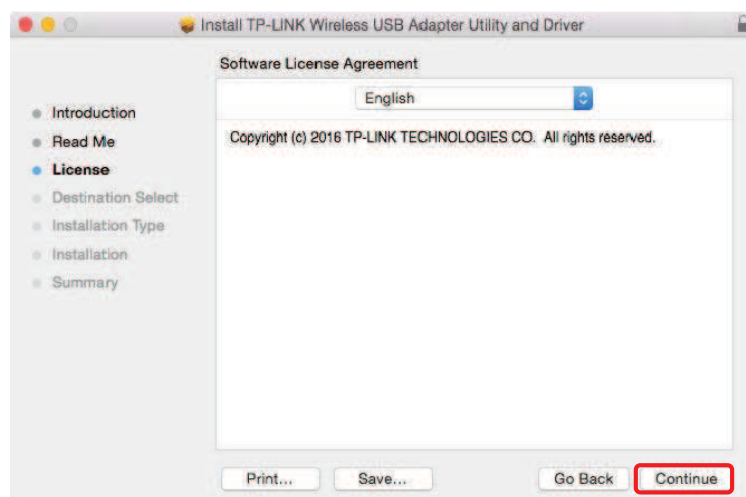


4. Open the corresponding Mac OS X *version* folder, double click the **Installer.pkg** file to open the installation wizard.



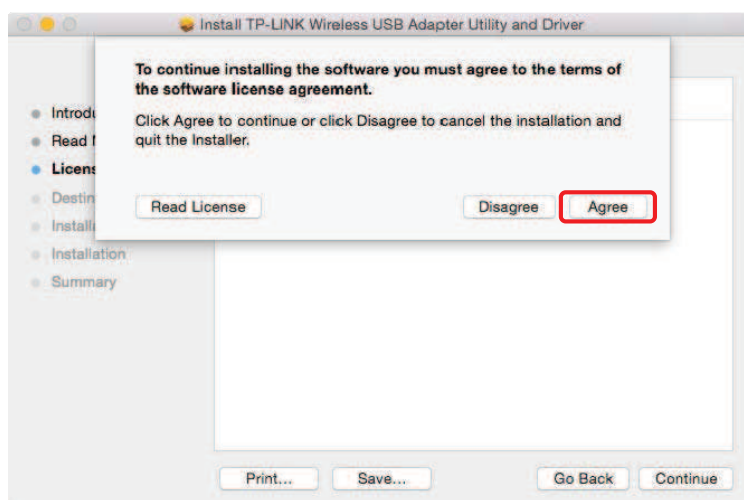
5. The **Install TP-LINK Wireless USB Adapter Utility and Driver** Wizard window will appear. Click **Continue** and follow the wizard to continue the installation.

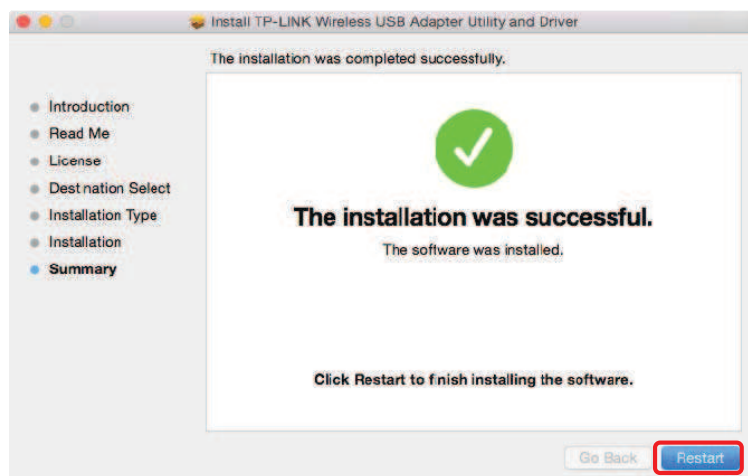
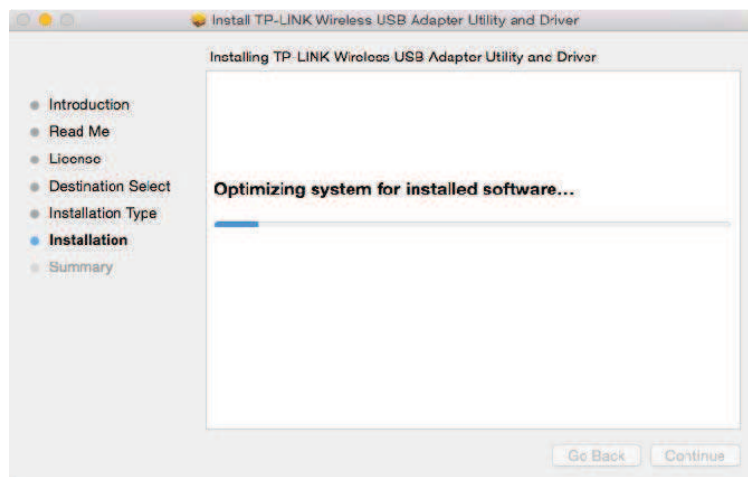
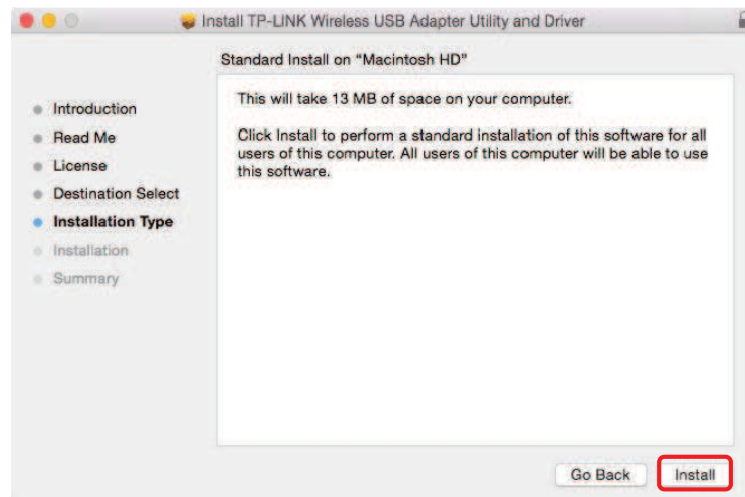




Note:

The language of this utility is in accordance with the language of your computer by default, and any change of it is invalid.





6. After restarting the computer, the TP-LINK Utility icon  will appear on the menu bar in the upper-right corner of the screen. To use the utility to join a Wi-Fi network with your adapter, refer to [Join a Wireless Network](#).

**Note:**

If the TP-LINK Utility icon  does not appear on the menu bar, make sure the USB wireless network adapter is connected properly and its LED is on.

4.2 Join a Wireless Network

There are two options of using the adapter to join a Wi-Fi network.

Option 1: [TP-LINK Utility](#)

TP-LINK Utility lets you easily connect the adapter to a Wi-Fi network and manage the adapter.

Option 2: [WPS \(Wi-Fi Protected Setup\)](#)

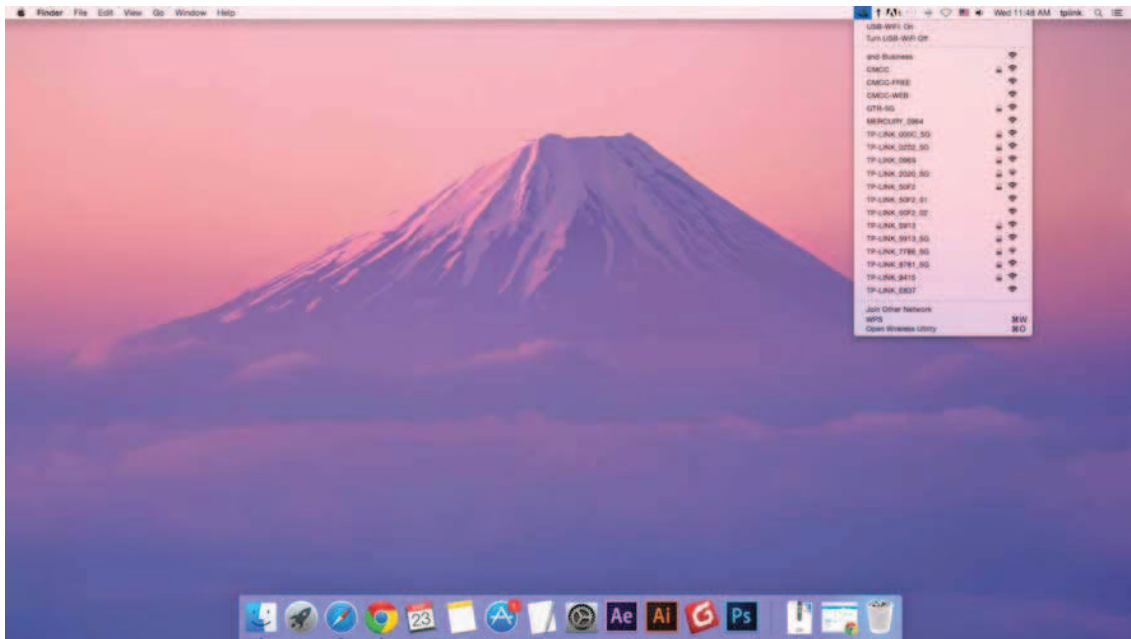
WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) is a network security standard for easily adding computers and other devices to a home network. Use this method if your wireless router or access point supports WPS.

4.2.1 TP-LINK Utility

Option 1

Click the TP-LINK Utility icon  on the menu bar, and choose a Wi-Fi network from it. Enter the network password when prompted.

When you are connected to the Internet, the network icon will change to .



Option 2

1. Click the TP-LINK Utility icon  on the menu bar, and then click **Open Wireless Utility** at the bottom of the network list.
2. Select the network you want to join from the list and enter the network password when prompted. Click **Join**.



 Note:

If your Wi-Fi network is not displayed in the list, you can try to join it by [WPS](#) or by clicking **Join Other** on the above screen, and then follow the on-screen instructions to join the network.

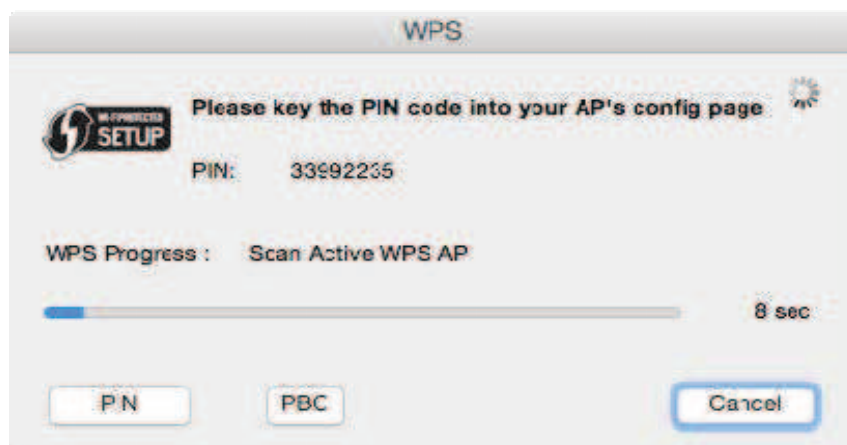
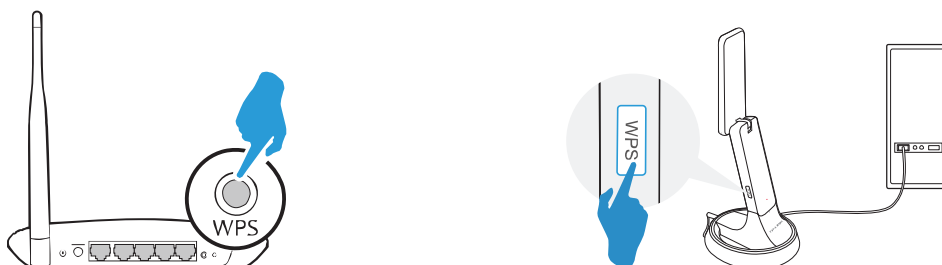
4.2.2 WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)

WPS can be activated via PBC (Push Button Configuration) and PIN. Please refer to [PBC](#) or [PIN](#) below.

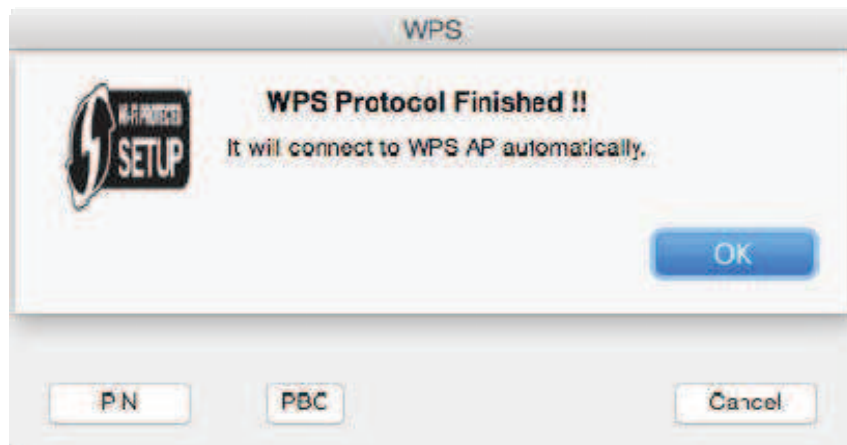
➤ **PBC**

Option 1

1. Press the **WPS/QSS** button on your router or AP. Within 2 minutes, press and hold the **WPS** button on the adapter until the following screen appears.

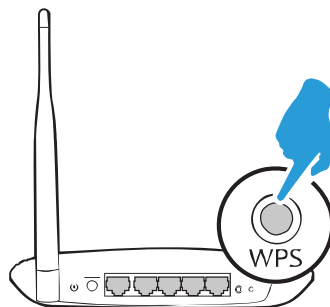


- The following screen indicates a successful connection by WPS. Click **OK**.

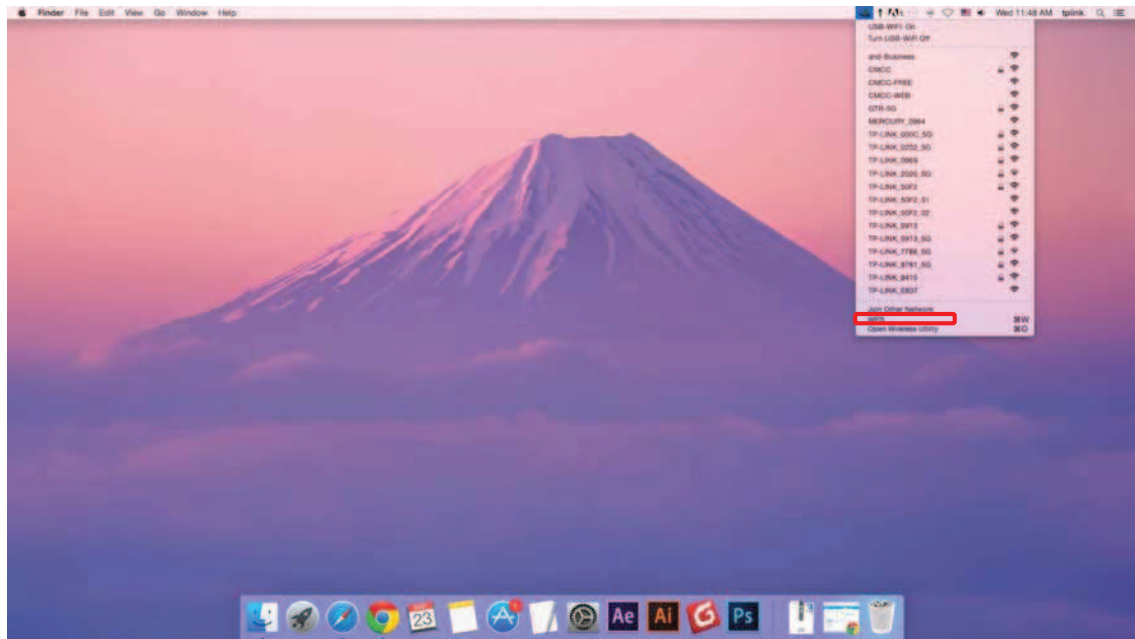


Option 2

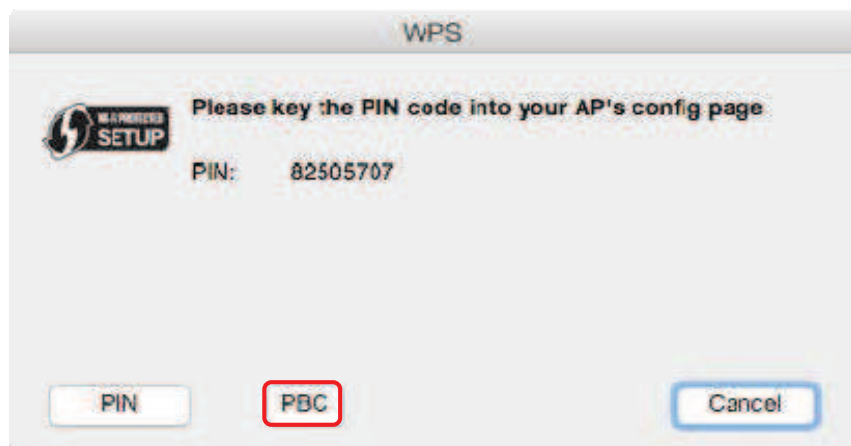
- Press the **WPS/QSS** button on your router or AP.



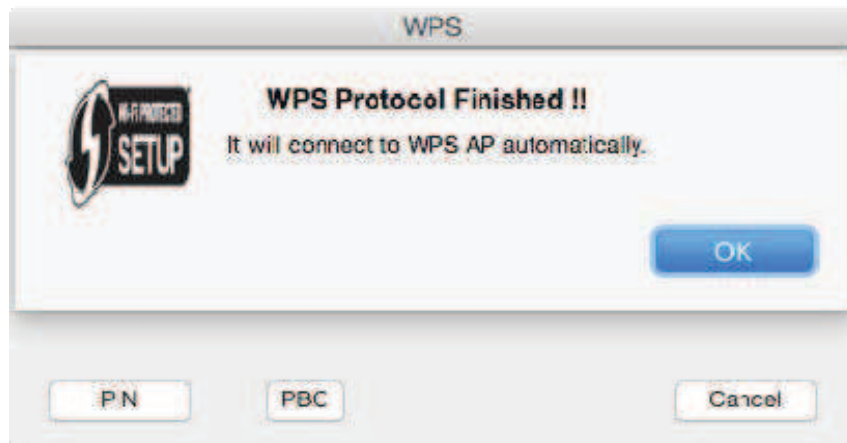
- Within 2 minutes, click the TP-LINK Utility icon  on the menu bar, and then click **WPS** at the bottom of the network list.



3. Click **PBC**.

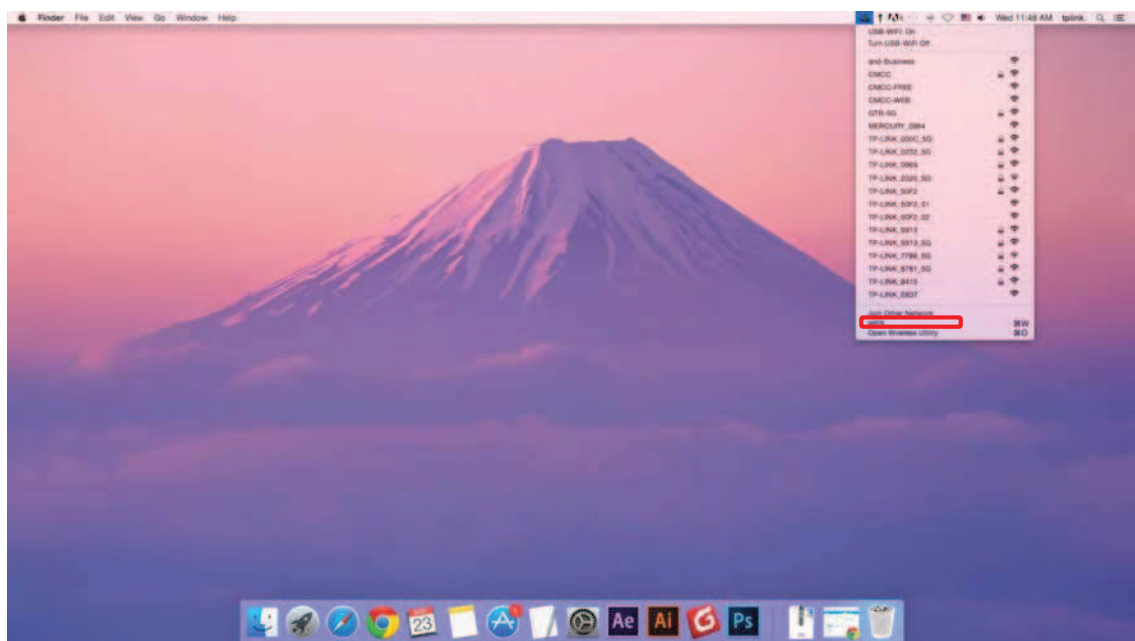


- The following screen indicates a successful connection by WPS. Click **OK**.

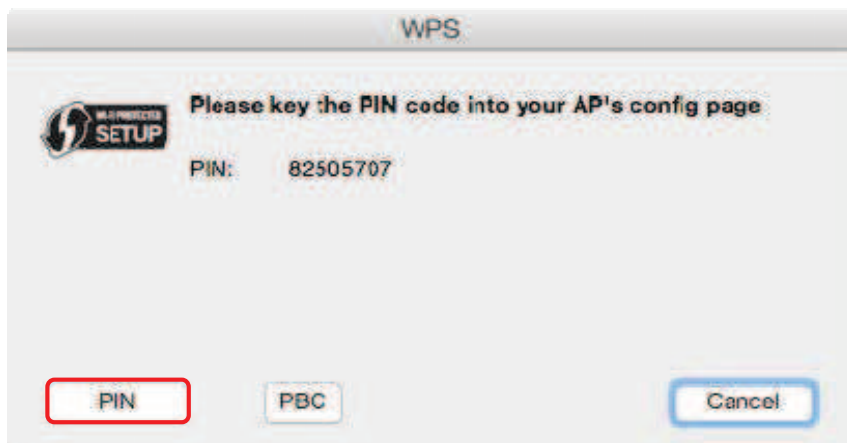


➤ **PIN**

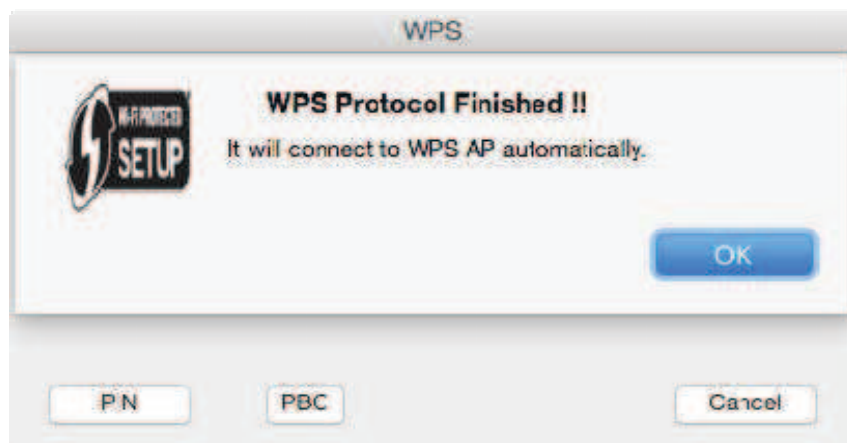
- Click the TP-LINK Utility icon  on the menu bar, and then click **WPS** at the bottom of the network list.



2. Click **PIN**.



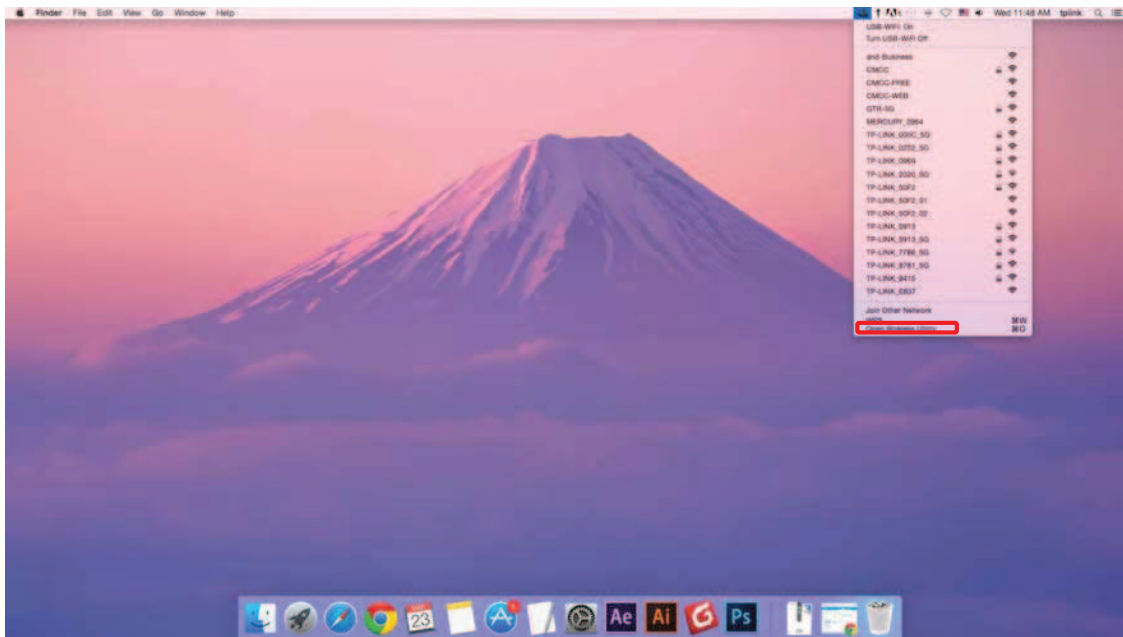
3. Within 2 minutes, log in to the Web Management page of your router or AP. Go to its **WPS** page, enter the PIN of the adapter in the corresponding field and click **Connect**.
4. The following screen indicates a successful connection by WPS. Click **OK**.



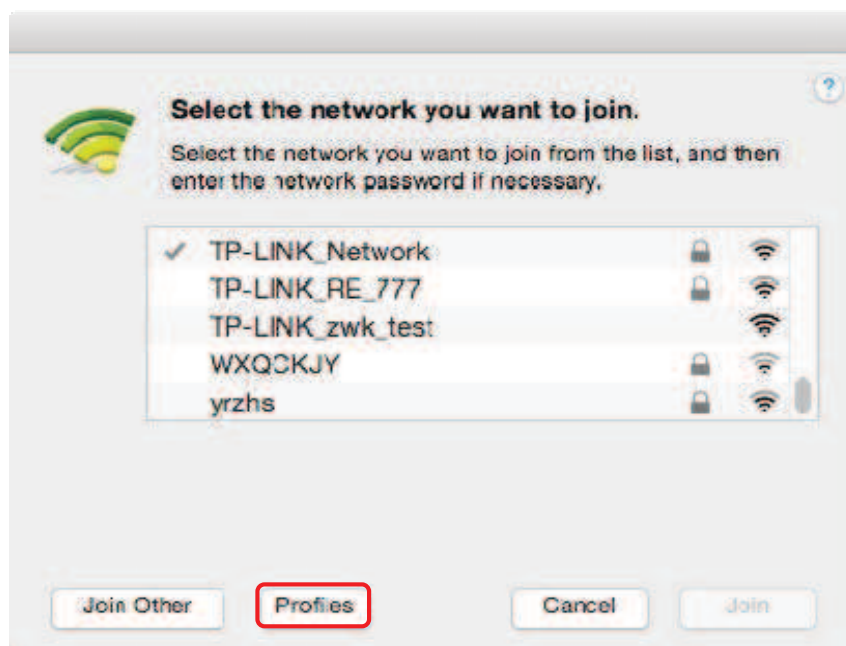
4.3 Management

TP-LINK Utility provides you with an easy way to manage various connection settings of your Wi-Fi network.

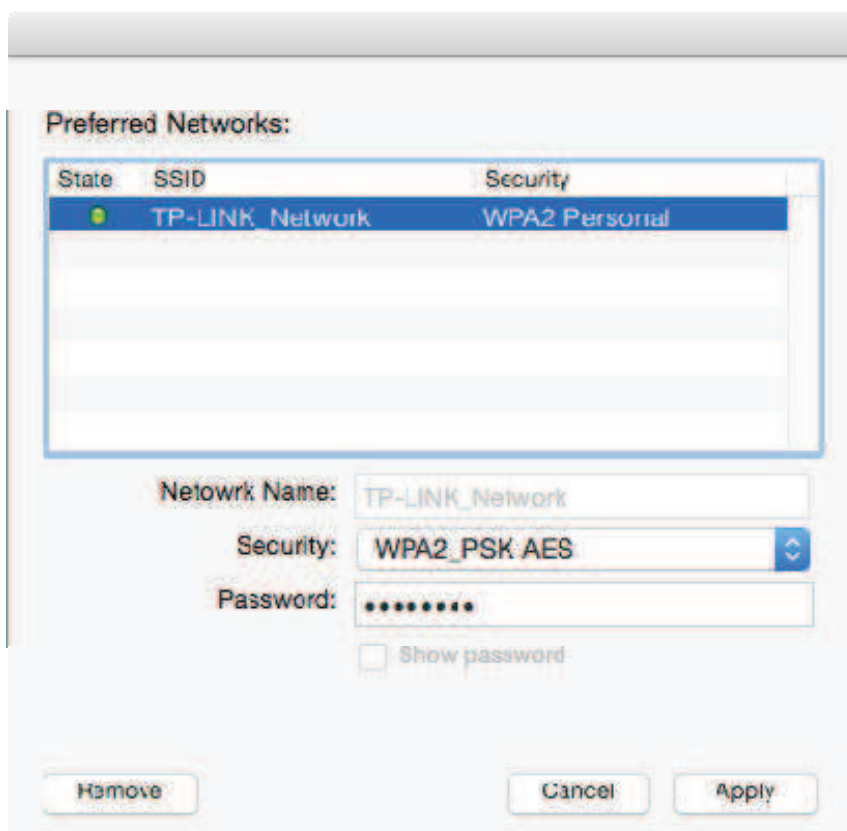
1. Click the TP-LINK Utility icon  on the menu bar, and then click **Open Wireless Utility** at the bottom of the network list.



2. TP-LINK Utility will pop up. Click the **Profiles** button to open the Profiles screen.



3. The **Profiles** screen lets you manage different Wi-Fi connection settings as profiles so that you can connect to your network easily.



Preferred Networks displays the networks that you once connected to. The networks' status and information are displayed on the table.

➤ **To join a Wi-Fi network**

If you want to join a Wi-Fi network that is listed on the profile screen, select the profile and click the **Apply** button in the bottom right corner.

➤ **To manage an existing profile**

If you want to change the wireless settings of an existing profile, select it, and then you can edit its **Security** and **Password**. If you want to delete a profile, select it and click the **Remove** button.

4.4 Uninstall Driver and Utility

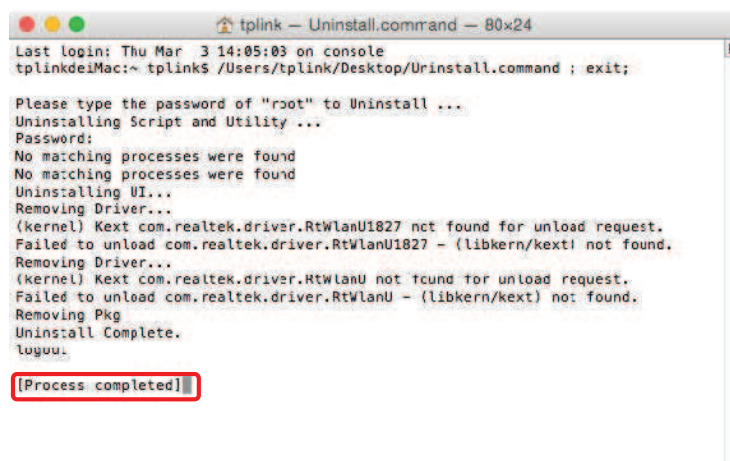
1. Insert the CD and run it manually.
2. Go to **Archer T4UH > Mac OS X Driver > Mac OS X version.zip > Uninstall.command**.
3. As shown in the figure below, a command window will pop up. Please type the password of the root user to uninstall the software.



```
tp-link — Uninstall.command — sudo — 80x24
Last login: Thu Mar 3 14:05:03 on console
tp-linkdeMac:~ tp-link$ /Users/tp-link/Desktop/Uninstall.command ; exit;

Please type the password of "root" to Uninstall ...
Uninstalling Script and Utility ...
Password:
```

4. Wait till the “**Process completed**” shows up, then restart your computer to finish the uninstallation.



```
tp-link — Uninstall.command — 80x24
Last login: Thu Mar 3 14:05:03 on console
tp-linkdeMac:~ tp-link$ /Users/tp-link/Desktop/Uninstall.command ; exit;

Please type the password of "root" to Uninstall ...
Uninstalling Script and Utility ...
Password:
No matching processes were found
No matching processes were found
Uninstalling UI...
Removing Driver...
(kernel) Kext com.realtek.driver.RtWlanU1827 not found for unload request.
Failed to unload com.realtek.driver.RtWlanU1827 - (libkern/kext) not found.
Removing Driver...
(kernel) Kext com.realtek.driver.RtWlanU not found for unload request.
Failed to unload com.realtek.driver.RtWlanU - (libkern/kext) not found.
Removing Pkg
Uninstall Complete.
tuyuu.

[Process completed]
```

**Note:**

The CD is included in the package. If your CD does not work or your computer doesn't support the CD, you can also download the driver and utility from the TP-LINK website (<http://www.tp-link.com>).

Chapter 5 Linux

Visit the TP-LINK website at <http://www.tp-link.com>, and go to Archer T4UH's product page. Then find the compatible version of driver in the support page. Download and install the driver on your computer.

Appendix A: Specifications

Normal	
Interface	USB 3.0 Interface
Standards	IEEE802.11a; IEEE802.11b; IEEE802.11g; IEEE802.11n; IEEE802.1x, IEEE802.11ac
Operating System	Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 8.1, Windows 10 Mac OS X 10.6–10.11 Linux
Throughput	2.4GHz: 400Mbps (Maximal) 5GHz: 867Mbps (Maximal)
Data Security	WEP, WPA / WPA2, WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK
Frequency*	2.4 ~ 2.4835 GHz, 5.15~5.25GHz, 5.25~5.35GHz, 5.475~5.725GHz, 5.745~5.825GHz

Environmental and Physical	
Working Temperature	0°C ~ 40°C (32°F ~ 104°F)
Storage Temperature	-40°C ~ 70°C (-40°F ~ 158°F)
Working Humidity	10% ~ 90% RH, Non-condensing
Storage Humidity	5% ~ 90% RH, Non-condensing

* 1. Only 2.412GHz~2.462GHz is allowed to be used in USA, which means only channel 1~11 is available for American users to choose.

* 2. Rules on the use of 5GHz band channels may vary according to different national laws.

Appendix B: Glossary

- **802.11ac** - IEEE 802.11ac is a wireless computer networking standard of 802.11. This specification will enable multi-station WLAN throughput of at least 1 gigabit per second. This is accomplished by extending the air interface concepts embraced by 802.11n: wider RF bandwidth, more MIMO spatial streams, multi-user MIMO, and high-density modulation (up to 256 QAM).
- **802.11n** - 802.11n builds upon previous 802.11 standards by adding MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output). MIMO uses multiple transmitter and receiver antennas to allow for increased data throughput via spatial multiplexing and increased range by exploiting the spatial diversity, perhaps through coding schemes like Alamouti coding. The Enhanced Wireless Consortium (EWC) was formed to help accelerate the IEEE 802.11n development process and promote a technology specification for interoperability of next-generation wireless local area networking (WLAN) products.
- **802.11g** - Specification for wireless networking at 54 Mbps using direct-sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS) technology, using OFDM modulation and operating in the unlicensed radio spectrum at 2.4GHz, and backward compatibility with IEEE 802.11b devices, and WEP encryption for security.
- **802.11b** - The 802.11b standard specifies a wireless product networking at 11 Mbps using direct-sequence spread-spectrum (DSSS) technology and operating in the unlicensed radio spectrum at 2.4GHz, and WEP encryption for security. 802.11b networks are also referred to as Wi-Fi networks.
- **802.11a** - Specification for wireless networking at 54 Mbps using OFDM modulation and operating in radio band at 5GHz.
- **Ad hoc Network** - An ad hoc network is a group of computers, each with a Wireless Adapter, connected as an independent 802.11 wireless LAN. Ad hoc wireless computers operate on a peer-to-peer basis, communicating directly with each other without the use of an access point. Ad hoc mode is also referred to as an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS) or as peer-to-peer mode, and is useful at a departmental scale or SOHO operation.
- **Infrastructure Network** - An infrastructure network is a group of computers or other devices, each with a Wireless Adapter, connected as an 802.11 wireless LAN. In infrastructure mode, the wireless devices communicate with each other and to a wired network by first going through an access point. An infrastructure wireless network connected to a wired network is referred to as a Basic Service Set (BSS). A set of two or more BSS in a single network is referred to as an Extended Service Set (ESS). Infrastructure mode is useful at a corporation scale, or when it is necessary to connect the wired and wireless networks.
- **SSID - (Service Set Identifier)** - A **Service Set Identifier** is a thirty-two character (maximum) alphanumeric key identifying a wireless local area network. For the wireless devices in a network to communicate with each other, all devices must be configured with the same SSID.

This is typically the configuration parameter for a wireless PC card. It corresponds to the ESSID in the wireless Access Point and to the wireless network name. See *also* Wireless Network Name and ESSID.

- **WEP - (Wired Equivalent Privacy)** - A data privacy mechanism based on a 64-bit or 128-bit or 152-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11 standard. To gain access to a WEP network, you must know the key. The key is a string of characters that you create. When using WEP, you must determine the level of encryption. The type of encryption determines the key length. 128-bit encryption requires a longer key than 64-bit encryption. Keys are defined by entering in a string in HEX (hexadecimal - using characters 0-9, A-F) or ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange – alphanumeric characters) format. ASCII format is provided so you can enter a string that is easier to remember. The ASCII string is converted to HEX for use over the network. Four keys can be defined so that you can change keys easily.
- **Wi-Fi** - A trade name for the 802.11b wireless networking standard, given by the Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance (WECA, see <http://www.wi-fi.net>), an industry standards group promoting interoperability among 802.11b devices.
- **WPA - (Wi-Fi Protected Access)** - A wireless security protocol uses TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) encryption, which can be used in conjunction with a RADIUS server.